

be seen from the figure, has not this elongated neck. It has typical ant-lion jaws, though without teeth, and its claws are also typical.

I secured two or three specimens only, after many hours of search with a sieve and trowel, but I was unable to breed them up, possibly because I had not the right food for them. I think possibly they may feed on "Leather-jackets", the larvae of a Tipulid, as I found a number of these in the vicinity. The lacewing larvae which I found, moved freely through the loose surface sand and did not construct a pit. They were about three-eighths of an inch long and about half that in width, cream in colour with the jaws brown, two sharp claws on each foot and the body sparsely covered with short stiff hairs.

The imago is very restricted in regard both to the locality of occurrence and period of flight. I have only found them along one particular ridge in South Perth and only flying for about 10 days at the beginning of December, though they have been reported, on good authority, as having been seen in Victoria Park, near the Kent Street School. I have brought numerous specimens home and kept them alive for a week or more by feeding them on cotton-wool saturated with sugar or honey and water, but I never saw them mate nor did the females lay. I have also liberated a number on my property in the hopes that I might establish them here, but without success.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Wedge-tailed Shearwater at Rottnest Is.—On January 10, 1947, while I was on holidays at Rottnest Island I waded out to Green Island at Nancy Cove. The top of this islet is rounded and has many holes and cavities, some covered by pig-face. In one hole I found a Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*) brooding on an egg and more shearwaters were noticed in other crevices. Previously these birds had been thought to nest only at the West End and Dyer's Island in the Rottnest area.

—W. R. SERVENTY, Nedlands.

Cuckoo Bees (*Crocisa*) at Bunbury.—It may be news to some that in Australia we have a small genus of bees with parasitic habits. W. W. Froggatt, at one time Government Entomologist in New South Wales, refers to three species in his splendid book, *Australian Insects*. He remarks: "The genus *Crocisa* contains a few very handsome bees of a uniform black colour with smoky rings and brightly marked bodies. *C. albomaculata* has the face, upper and under surface and legs thickly marked with white pubescence." Another species, *C. lamprosoma*, has the white replaced by pale blue. A third species, *C. nitidula*, has the pale blue replaced by rich metallic blue.

In the West we have one species, *C. waroonensis* at Bunbury. This handsome bee, about the size of the common hive bee, may be seen flying over the perfumed flowers of the Quandong. It sel-